H. Ruckle.

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, MAY 26th 1841. Vol. 3--No. 33.

TERMS.

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All letters or communications wishing attention umstbe addressed POST PAID.

POETRY.

The Noble Sailor.

BY MRS. SIGORNEY.

It was a fearful night,
The strong flame widely spread
From street to street, from spire to spire
And on their treasure tread.

Hark! 'Tis a mother's cry,
High o'er the tumult wild,
As rushing to yards her flame-wrapt home
She shriek'd—My child! my child!

A wanderer from the sea,
A stranger marked her wo,
And in his bosom woke
The sympathetic glow.

Swift up the burning stairs
With daring feet he flew,
While sable clouds and stifling smoke
Concealed him from the view.

Fast fell the burning beams
Across his dangerous road,
Till the far chamber where he groped,
Like fiery oven glowed.

But what a pealing shout!
When from the wreck he came,
And in his arms a smiling babe
Still toying with the flame.

The mother's raptured tears
Forth like a torrent sped,
But ere the throng could learn his name,
The noble tar had fled.

Not for the praise of man,
Did he this deed of love—
But on the bright unfading page
'Tis registered above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND MILITARY AND HUNTING ADVENTURES OF Capt. SAMUEL BRADY.

(Concluded.)

Captain Brady had returned from Sandusky, perhaps a week, when he was observed one evening by a man of the name of Phouts, sitting in a solitary part of the fort, apparently absorbed in thought. Phouts approached him unregarded, and was pained to the bottom of his honest heart to perceive that the countenance of this honored Captain bore traces of deep care, and even melancholy. He accosted him, however, in the best English he had, and soothingly said, "Gabtain was ails you."—Brady looked at him for a short time without speaking; then resuming his usual equanimity, replied, I have been thinking about the red skins, and it is my opinion there are some above us on the river. I have a mind to pay them a visit. Now if I get permission from the General to do so, you will go along? Phouts was a stout thick Dutchman of uncommon strength and activity. He was also well acquainted with the woods. When Brady had ceased speaking, Phouts raised himself on tiptoe, and bringing his heels hard down on the ground, by way of emphasis, his eyes full of fire, said, "By dunder and lightnin, I would rader go mit you, Gabtain, as to any of te finest weddins in tis guntry."—Brady told him to keep quiet and say nothing about it, as no man in the fort must know any thing of the expedition except General Broadhead—bidding Phouts call at his tent in an hour. He then went to the General's quarters, whom he found reading. After the usual topics were discussed, Brady proposed for consideration his project of ascending the Allegheny, with but one man in company; stating his reasons for apprehending a descent from that quarter by the Indians. The General gave his consent, at parting took him by the hand in a friendly manner, advising him how to proceed, and charging him particularly to be careful of his own life, and that of the men or man whom he might select to accompany him; so affectionate were the General's admonitions, and so great the emotion he displayed, that Brady left him *with tears in his eyes*, and repaired to his tent, where he found Phouts in deep conversation with one of his *pet* Indians.

He told Phouts of his success with the General, and that, as it was early in the light of the moon, they must get ready and be off betimes.

They immediately set about cleaning their guns, preparing their ammunition, and having secured a small quantity of salt, they lay down together, and slept soundly until about two hours before day break. Brady awoke first, and stirring Phouts, each took down the "deadly rifle," and whilst all but the sentinels were wrapt in sleep, they left the little fort, and in a short time found themselves deep buried in the forest. That day they marched through woods never traversed by either of them before; following the general course of the river they reached a small creek that put in from the Pittsburg side; it was near night when they got there, and having no provision, they concluded to remain there all night.

Phouts struck fire, and after having kindled a little, they covered it up with leaves and brush, to keep it in. They then proceeded up the creek to look for game. About a mile from the mouth of the creek, a run comes into it, upon this run was a lick apparently much frequented by deer.—They placed themselves in readiness, and in a short time two deer came in; Phouts shot one, which they skinned and carried over to their fire, and during the night *jerked* a great part of it. In the morning they took what they could carry of *jerk*, and hung the remainder on a small tree, in the skin, intending, if they were spared to return, to call for it on their way homeward.

Next morning they started early and travelled hard all day; near evening they espied a number of crows hovering over the tops of the trees, near the bank of the river. Brady told Phouts that there were Indians in the neighborhood, or else the men who were expected from Susquehanna at Pittsburg were there encamped, or had been some time before.

Phouts was anxious to go down and see, but Brady forbade him; telling him at the same time, "We must secrete ourselves till after night, when fires will be made by them be they whom they may." Accordingly they hid themselves amongst fallen timber, and remained so till about ten o'clock at night. But even then they could still see no fire. Brady concluded there must be a hill or thick woods between him and where the crows were seen, and decided on leaving his hiding place to ascertain the fact; Phouts accompanied him. They walked with the utmost caution down towards the river bank, and had went about two hundred yards, when they observed the twinkling of a fire, at some distance on their right. They at first thought the river made a very short bend, but on proceeding further they discovered that it was a fork or branch of the river, probably the Kiskeminetas. Brady desired Phouts to stay where he was, intending to go himself to the fire, and see who was there but Phouts refused, saying, "no, by George I vill see too."—They approached the fire together, but with the utmost care; and from appearances judged it to be an Indian encampment, much too large to be attacked by them.

Having resolved to ascertain the number of the enemy, the Captain of the Spies and his brave comrade went close up to the fire, and discovered an old Indian sitting beside a tree near the fire, either mending or making a pair of moccasins.

Phouts, who never thought of danger, was for shooting the Indian immediately; but Brady prevented him. After examining carefully around the camp, he was of opinion that the number by which it was made had been large, but that they were principally absent. He determined on knowing more in the morning; and forcing Phouts away with him, who was bent on killing the old Indian, he retired a short distance into the woods to await the approach of day. As soon as it appeared they returned to the camp again, but saw no living thing, except the old Indian, a dog and a horse.

Brady wished to see the country around the camp, and understand its features better; for this purpose he kept at some distance from it, and examined about, till he got on the river above it.—Here he found a large *trail* of Indians, who had gone up the Allegheny; to his judgment it appeared to have been made one or two days before. Upon seeing this he concluded on going back to the camp, and taking the old Indian prisoner.

Supposing the old savage to have arms about him, and not wishing to run the risk of the alarm the report of a rifle might create if Indians were in the neighborhood, Brady determined to seize the old fellow single handed, without doing him further "scathe," and carry him off to Pittsburg. With this view both crept toward the camp again very cautiously. When they came so near as to perceive him, the Indian was lying on his back, with his head toward them.

Brady ordered Phouts to remain where he was, and not to fire at all unless the dog should attempt to assist his master. In that case he was to shoot the dog, but by no means to hurt the Indian. The plan being arranged, Brady dropped his rifle, and tomahawk in hand, silently crept towards the "old man of the woods." till within a few feet, then raising himself up, he made a spring like a Panther, and with a yell that awakened the echoes round, seized the Indian, hard and fast by the throat. The old man struggled a little at first, but Brady's was the gripe of a lion; holding his tomahawk over the head of his prisoner, he bade him surrender, as he valued his life. The dog behaved very civilly; he merely growled a little. Phouts came up and they tied their prisoner.—On examining the camp they found nothing of value except some powder and lead, which they threw into the river. When the Indian learned that he was to be taken to Pittsburg, and would be kindly treated, he showed them a canoe, which they stepped into with their prisoner and his dog and were soon afloat on the smooth bosom of the Allegheny.

They paddled swiftly along for the purpose of reaching the mouth of the run on which they had encamped coming up; for Brady had left his wiping rod there. It was late when they got to the creek's mouth. They landed, made a fire, and all laid down to sleep.

As soon as daylight appeared, the Captain started to where their jerk was hanging, leaving Phouts in charge of the prisoner and canoe. He had not left the camp long, till the Indian complained to Phouts that the cords upon his wrist hurt him. He had probably discovered that in Phout's composition there was a much larger proportion of *kindness* than *fear*. The Dutchman at once took off the cords, and the Indian was, or pretended to be very grateful.

Phouts was busied with something else in a minute, and had left his gun standing by a tree. The moment the Indian saw that the eye of the other was not upon him he sprung to the tree, seized the gun, and the first Phouts knew was that it was cocked, and at his breast, whereupon he let out a most magnifficent *roar* and jumped at the Indian. But the trigger was pulled, and the bullet whistled past him, taking with it a part of his shot-pouch belt. One stroke of the Dutchman's tomahawk settled the Indian forever, and nearly severed the head from his body.

Brady heard the report of the rifle, and the yell of Phouts; and supposing all was not right, ran instantly to the spot, where he found the latter sitting on the body of the Indian, examining the rent in his shot pouch belt. "In the name of Heaven," said Brady, "what have you done!"—"Yust look, Gabtan," said the fearless Dutchman, "vas dis d——d black b——h vas apout;"—holding up to view the hole in his belt.—He then related what has been stated with respect to his untying the Indian, and the attempt of the latter to kill him.—They then took off the scalp of the Indian, got their canoe, took in the Indian's dog, and returned to Pittsburg, the fourth day after their departure.

The Captain related to the General what he had seen, and gave it as his opinion, that the Indians whose camp he had discovered, were about making an attack upon the Susquehanna settlement.—The General was of the same opinion, and was much affected by the information; for he just made a requisition upon that country for men, and had been expecting them on every day. He now feared that the Indians would either draw them into an ambuscade and cut them off, or fall upon their families, rendered defenceless by their absence.

The injuries inflicted on the Indians by the troops under General Broadhead quieted the country for some time; he kept spies out however, for the purpose of watching their motions and guarding against sudden attacks on the settlements. One of these parties, under the command of Captain Brady, had the French creek country assigned as their field of duty.

The Captain had reached the waters of Slippery Rock, a branch of Beaver, without seeing any signs of Indians; here, however, he came on an Indian trail in the evening, which he followed till dark without overtaking the Indians. The next morning he renewed the pursuit and overtook them while they were engaged at their morning meal.

Unfortunately for him, another party of Indians were in his rear; they had fallen upon his trail, and pursued him doubtless with as much ardour as characterized his pursuit, and at the moment he fired upon the Indians in his front, he was, in turn, fired upon by those in his rear. He was now between two fires, and vastly outnumbered. Two of his men fell, his tomahawk was shot from his side, and the battle yell was given by the party in his rear, and loudly returned and repeated by those in his front.

There was no time for hesitation, no safety in delay, no chance of successful defence in their present position; the brave Captain and his Rangers had to flee before their enemies, who pressed on their flying footsteps with no lagging speed.

Brady ran towards the creek. He was known by many, if not all of them, and many and deep were the scores to be settled between him and them. They knew the country well; he did not; and from his running towards the creek they were certain of taking him prisoner. The creek was, for a long distance above and below the point he was approaching, washed in its channel to a great depth. In the certain expectation of catching him there, the private soldiers of his party were disregarded, and throwing down their guns, and drawing their tomahawks, all pressed forward to seize their victim.

Quick of eye, fearless of heart, and determined never to be a captive to the Indians, Brady comprehended their object and his only chance of escape the moment he saw the creek; and by one mighty effort of courage and activity, defeated the one and effected the other. He sprang across the abyss of waters, and stood, rifle in hand, on the opposite bank, in safety. "As quick as lightning," says my informant, "his rifle was primed, for it was his invariable practice to prime first; the next minute the powder-horn was at the gun's muzzle, when, as he was in the act, a large Indian who had been foremost in pursuit, came to the opposite bank, and with the manliness of a generous foe, who scorns to undervalue the qualities of an enemy, said in a loud voice, and tolerable English, 'Blady make good jump.'"

It may indeed be doubted whether the compliment was uttered in derision, for the moment he had said so he took to his heels, and as if fearful of the return it might merit, ran as crooked as a worm fence: sometimes leaping high, at others suddenly squatting down, he appeared no way certain that Brady would not answer from the mouth of his rifle, but the rifle was not yet loaded.

The Captain was at the place afterwards, and ascertained that his leap was about twenty-three feet, and that the water was twenty feet deep.

Brady's next effort was to gather up his men; they had a place designated at which to meet in case they should happen to be separated; and thither he went and found the other three. They immediately commenced their homeward march, and returned to Pittsburg about half defeated. Three Indians had been seen to fall from the fire they gave them at breakfast.

The Indians did not return that season to do any injury to the whites, and early that fall moved off to their friends the British, who had to keep them all winter, their corn having been destroyed by Broadhead.

When the General found the Indians were gone, at the suggestion of Brady, three companies were ordered out, with a sufficient number of pack-horses, to kill game for the supply of the garrison. These companies were respectively commanded by Captain Harrison, Springer, and Brady. Game was very plenty, for neither whites nor Indians ventured to hunt, and great quantities were put up.

In putting up his tent, Captain Brady's tomahawk had slipped and cut his knee, by which he was lamed for some time. This occasioned him to remain at the tents until he got well, which afforded him the opportunity of witnessing some of the peculiar superstitions of his Indian allies, for he had his Indians and their families along.

One of these Indians had assumed the name of Wilson. The Captain was lying in his tent one afternoon, and observed his man Wilson coming home in a great hurry, and that as he met his squaw he gave her a kick, without saying a word, and began to unbreech his gun. The squaw went away and returned soon after, with some roots, which she had gathered; which, after washing them clean, she put into a kettle to boil. While boiling, Wilson corked up the muzzle of his gun and stuck the breech into the kettle, and continued it there till the plug flew out of the muzzle. He then took it out and put it into the stock.—Brady knowing the Indians were very "superstitious" as we call it, did not speak to him until he saw him wiping his gun. He then called to him, and asked what was the matter. Wilson came up to the Captain and said, in reply, that his gun had been very sick, that she could not shoot; he had been just giving her a vomit, and she was now well. Whether the vomit helped the gun, or only strengthened Wilson's nerves, the Captain could not tell, but he avered that Wilson killed ten deer the next day.

From the Saturday Courier.

Sketches in China.

Town of Chusan—Jos-house—Figures—Houses and Temples—The sale of Opium and its fearful effects.

Lord Jocelyn in his notes on China, which have not yet appeared in America, gives us much that is of exceeding interest in regard to that mysterious people. We have before presented our readers with some brief extracts in advance, and to-day we make one or two more.

At the outskirts of the town of Chusan, (says our traveller) they have established a bazaar, and built a jos-house or temple, which at the time of our first arrival was scarcely finished. Some of the carving of the woodwork in and around the building is beautiful, and cut with great taste and care but the huge and ungainly figures of devils and dragons, which stand in threatening attitudes around the altars, give a grotesque appearance to a place of worship that is found in no other religion but the Buddhs. Placed between a blue and red devil, standing upwards of six feet high each, sits the figure of the Queen of Heaven, a gilded image richly dressed in embroidered China silks; this seemed to be the great object of their adoration; whilst on the high carved alter in front were sticks of incense burning in little pots filled with earth. The exterior of the building was tiled with green and procelain, and the edges of the roofs ornamented with carving in the shape of animals, monsters and flowers; each gable end curling upwards was deeply cut like the cornice-work upon a Grecian pillar; and the whole, from the varied and gaudy colouring, and the high polish, had a novel and pleasing effect to the eye. Since I have seen many of the houses and temples of the Chinese, the paintings on the old china imported into England struck me as the best delineation of the buildings & figures of these extraordinary people; and it is wonderful how correct they are in the main features * * * * One of the streets. even in this busy stirring town, is wholly occupied by shops for the sale of opium. One of the objects of this place, says lord Jocelyn that I had the curiosity to visit, was the opium smoker in his heaven; and certainly it is a most fearful sight, although perhaps not so degrading to the eye as the drunkard from spirits, lowered to the level of the brute and wallowing in his filth.—The ediot smile and death-like stupor, however, of the upium debauchee has something far more awful to the gaze than the bestiality of the latter. * * * The rooms where they sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admission of opium is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve &a very small portion will charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hookah in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of inhaling; and, from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe, there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform the office. A few days of this fearful luxury when taken to excess, will give a pallid and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into a little better than an idiot skeleton. The pain they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can explain; and it is only when to a certain degree under its influence that their faculties are alive. In the houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages. Some entering half distracted to feed the craving appetite they had been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe; whilst the couches around are filled with their differant occupants, who lie languid with an idiot smile upon their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast merging to the wished for consumation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of dead-house, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss the opium smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying.

From the Keystone.

The following article from the "Age" though especially prepared for the meridian of Lancaster, is not the less suited to other locations; and we place it in our "column" with the more assurance, because our acquaintance with the writer warants the belief that every statement contained in it based upon incontrovertible data. C.

COUNTY AND STATE TAXES.

Among the various considerations which may be adduced in favor of the temperance movements of the day, that which relates to the influence which it must exert in lessening the County Taxes, should not be overlooked.

By a reference to the report of the treasurer of Lancaster county for 1838, it will be found that the county tax for that year was forty-one thousand eight hundred dollars, and the whole income of the county from loans and other resources, sixty-seven thousand three hundred dollars. Of this sum only thirty-four thousand, omitting fraction, was expended for what may be called the civil list viz: For bridges, $9,96; election, $992; education, $1,551; roads, $975; interest on loans, $840; and to pay loans, $9,664, Add $100,000 for miscellaneous items, which is an ample allowance, and you have the sum above stated. The balance, thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars, was exended to meet the expenses of Criminal Courts, the Jail, the Poor-house & for convicts sent to the state penitentiary.

From this sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars, deduct one-fourth, or eight thousand three hundred dollars, which is a full allowance for the support of all the unfortunate *temperate* poor in the poor-house and the administration of criminal justice *not* connected with *intemperance* and you have the remainder, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, paid in Tax, expended to defend the country against the evils produced by intemperance, and to support poor *made so by the same cause*. Nor is this expense confined to *one year*—it is the regular *annual expenditure* for these objects. Here, then is an annual drain of *twenty-five thousand dollars* from the pockets of the farmer and the mechanic, the frugal and industrious applied to no earthly use but that of abating the evils arising from intemperance; and yet we are gravely told that the subject does not concern us!

If any one doubts the accuracy of these statements, he can have all his doubts dispelled by examining for himself the items in the county treasurer, for any year which he may choose to select. He can also go to the country poor-house, and inquire into the personal history of every inmate, which, should he do, he will most likely find that there, as in every other poor-house in the country, not more than every sixth or eighth person has been reduced to that condition by other means than that of intemperance, instead of every fourth one, according to the calculation. Let him then attend the session of our Criminal Courts, and mark the character and appearance of those who take their stand in the criminal's box, as well as that of those who are the witnesses in the general, and of those who throng the lobbies as spectators, and are participants in the scene, and we shall have no fears for the result.

From this it must at once appear that temperance is of deep and abiding interest to every honest, sober, industrious frugal man in our country, viewed merely as a matter of economy; for the very moment temperance prevails throughout the country, the taxes will be reduced twenty-five thousand dollars annually!

If it were necessary to adduce additional proof, we could cite several counties in Massachusetts, where the *retailing* of ardent spirits has been abandoned for several years and where, in the same extent of population as that of our own county, *one* criminal case does not occur for every *hundred* that takes place in our own county in the same space of time!

But the county taxes are not the only drain which intemperance cause on our resources. We are also required to feel its influence in the increased burdens which it imposes on the State, and for which we are directly taxed at this very time. According to the Report of the State Treasurer, the sum paid in 1838 for the support of the eastern and western Penitentiaries, including $5,000 appropriated to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, was forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars! These are the regular annual expenses, not including extraordinary appropriations, which have amounted to the enormous sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars! during the last eight years; thus making an annual expenditure for that object alone, of over sixty-six thousand dollars—to raise which we are paying a direct State tax at this very time, in addition to our country taxes. And strange to tell, this enormous annual burden is borne without a sigh, without a murmer, without one inquiry into its justice or necessity. O tempora! O mores!

We ask the tax-paying part of the community to look at this subject, and say whether it concerns them or not. For you will mark that the fact is as well established three-fourths of all the crime and pauperism that exist arises from intemperance, as it is that such a thing as crime and intemperance exist; and, therefore, as a matter of course, that three-fourths of all the taxes you pay for the object enumerated, are caused by intemperance. The sums which are thus annually drained from the industry of the farmer and mechanic, would be sufficient to put all our roads and bridges into thorough repair, and leave a surplus, which added to the surpluses from other counties in the State from the same source, in connexion with the sixty-six thousand dollars annually paid by the State to the penitentiaries, would be more than sufficient to [illegible] all railroads in thorough repair!

This is easily demonstrated. It costs the county of Lancaster twenty-five thousand dollars annually for the support of intemperate paupers, and for the punisment of intemperate criminals; and if it costs the other counties of the State the same, the amount including the Stats appropriations to penitentiaries, will be nearly ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS annually Farmers and mechanics, look at it, and, if these are the days of retrenchment, say whether this is not a fit subject on which to commence. D. C.

Capital Punishment.

A clear forcible, and convincing writer, in the United States Gazette, is urging the propriety, expediency and justice of abolishing capital punishment. The following among other grounds are taken:—That it does not prevent the commission of crime, but encourages rather than checks the perpetration of murder; that the severity of the law which authorizes it, affords facilities for the escape of the murderer from all punishment; and that the proper object of all penal laws, which is to reform the offender, and deter others from offending, may be obtained by a less severe and more certain punishment. Believing as we do that the law in question is a relic of barbarism, that ought long since to have been stricken from our statute book and those less sanguinary, more humane, and at the same time more efficient, substituted—it affords us much pleasure to see the subject again presented for the grave consideration of all philanthropist:—and in view of its great imporance, we respectfully suggest the calling a Convention, of the friends of this important reform in our criminal code, to assemble in the Borough of Pottsville, on the approaching 4th of July, to afford an opportunity for an interchange of sentiment, and to adopt such preliminary measures, as may be best calculated to promote the desired object.

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY. MAY. 26, 1841.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY!

We observe that efforts are now being made by a highly-respectable portion of our Democratic friends, in the City of Philadelphia, to raise an excitement on the question of the next Presidency: and they have established an "old Ironsides Club," for the avowed purpose of promoting the nomination and election of Commodore Stewart to that exhalted office. We now propose calmly and temperately to discuss policy and propriety of this movement; and, as public journalists, to express, with deference, our opinion respecting it to our democratic fellow-citizens throughout the State.

And here we shall promise that we are second to none of the gallant Commodore's friends, in awarding him a just measure of gratitude for the important services which he has now rendered to his country. These equal the services of any of our naval commanders now living, and have only been surpassed by those of the lamented Perry, M'Donough, and Decatur. Commodore Stewart, in our opinion, deserves to be placed on the same level with Porter and Hull; and we feel confident that he himself would neither claim nor desire any higher distinction.

Entertaining these sentiments, we regret that we cannot, consistently with our own sense of duty, advocate the claim of the Commodore to the highest civil office in the gift of the people. We not only consider the agitation of this question altogether premature at the present moment; even, if this were not the case, we are convinced that no event could occur more hostile to the principles of Democracy *than to establish the novel and dangerous precedent in our history of transferring a successful Navy or Army officer, who had never been in civil life, but who had spent ALL HIS DAYS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE, from the deck of his ship, or the command of his division, into the Presidential office.*

At the late Presidential Election, the Democratic Party of the Union were not merely defeated—they were totally routed. The important question now is, how are we to regain our lost ascendency, and render our party once more triumphant? This can only be done by a rigid adherence in our conduct to the never-changing first principles of Democracy. If we profess one faith and practice another;—if, whilst we have Democracy upon our lips, its most important measures are always defeated in our legislative bodies by the votes of professing Democrats; if whilst we urge the absolute necessity of Bank Reform, we grant to the Banks the privilege of perpetual suspension—we shall be inevitably discomfited over and over again.—Under such circumstances honest Democrats will soon become discouraged and no longer maintain the struggle for party ascendency, knowing that, whether victorious or defeated, the result is always the same. In the one case; our principles are bartered away by the treachery of professing friends, and in the other, they are borne down by the open hostility of avowed enemies.

If the Democratic party, in the State and in the Union, had never departed from its original principles, it could never have been defeated by the combined forces of federalism. The *remedy*, then, is a thorough reorganization of the party upon these principles. Let us recur to the ancient land-marks—such as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, which were erected in better days by Jefferson and the other fathers of the church, and resolve never to transcend their limits. A strict construction of the Federal Constitution—a devotion to State Rights—a perfect equality of civil rights among the people—no exclusive privileges—an economical government—light taxes—low salaries—a strict accountability of public officers, and their instant removal and punishment for every violation of official trust:—These are the radical principles of Democracy which the party must not merely believe but also practice. Our next candidate for the Presidency must be a man, and when the proper period shall arrive for his selection will be a man whose public life has been identified with and devoted to these great principles. *These essential pre-requisites existing, he ought then to be selected in concert with the Democracy of our Sister States, and with a view to his popularity throughout the Union.* No mere Naval Commander, even if he had fought a battle and gained a victory equal to that of Trafalgar, or Lake Erie, can become the candidate of the Democratic party at the Presidential Election. Our candidate must in every respect, have been the honest, able, and faithful representative and exponent of the principles of Democracy, and he must have made himself well known to the country as such by his public life and conduct. They are behind the age who imagine that Democratic support, throughout the Union, can be secured by any other qualifications.

We may then be asked who will be the man? We answer that we do not know. We must await event; and for the present and continue to be guided by the clear though tacit understanding which has hitherto governed the action of our political friends throughout the country ever since the late Presidential Election, that the Democratic Party should not prematurely commit itself on the question. An excellent editorial, enforcing this view of the subject, appeared in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, about the close of the last Session of Congress which was generally copied and adopted by the Democratic press in the different States of the Union.

The new Federal Administration have already done much to break themselves down. They have already offered us abundant evidence that what has ever been true of Federalism in times past, will prove to be equally true in time to come.—The federal party have never possessed power without abusing it. Still, Congress has not yet met—the principles of the New Administration have not yet been officially developed in any Executive message—and no Legislative measures have yet been adopted. The democratic champions who are to oppose, and, we trust, to defeat the charter of a Bank of the United States, and the other unconstitutional and dangerous measures with which we are threatened, have not yet been called into the lists; and it is impossible, at this early day, to forsee, on which of our Democratic Statesmen we can eventually unite with the brightest prospect of success. In one position, however, the party throughout all the States is immoveably fixed; and that is not to be forced into a premature nomination, or even a premature discussion of the merits of the different candidates. They are determined upon Union, Conciliation, and Harmony, and that every personal preference must yield at the proper time, to the good of the great cause. Should the choice fall upon a native born Pennsylvanian, and we are not without hope that it may we shall rejoice, but we shall never suffer a feeling of State Pride to interfere with our duty to the whole Democratic Party of the Union. It is probable that this question cannot be wisely decided, nor our candidate wisely selected; until after the close of the New Congress; certainly not until after the close of its second or long session. Our friends in Philadelphia may rest assured that no efforts of individuals, however respectable they may be, will drive the party into a committal on this subject much before the time just indicated. The Legislature of Missouri, under the auspices of the Patriotic Benton, have brought the name of Mr. Van Buren again before the public, for re-election; but that pure and enlightened Statesman, felt it to be a duty which he owed to the whole party, under existing circumstances, to arrest the agitation of the question so far as he was concerned. We happen to know that a native citizen of our own State, whose name has been prominently mentioned throughout every State in the Union, in connection with this high office, has taken pains to prevent his own friends from prematurely committing themselves in his favor. Let us then wait. We firmly believe that the friends of any candidate, by attempting to force him, at the present moment, upon a reluctant party, would, by this very effort, ensure his defeat, instead of his success. The Democracy of the country cannot thus be driven from its purpose. It cannot be carried away by a rush and a hurra. The Democrats were too much disgusted with the course pursued by their political opponents during the late campaign, so soon to become their servile imitators.

But enough of this subject for the present.—We shall resume it next week, when we shall discuss this subject in other aspects, and particularly its bearing on the Governor's election.

The State Shinplaster Bill.

This bill is as much miscalled in its title, as the famous bill to repeal the state tax, and to continue and extend the improvements of the state by rail roads and canals, which incorporated the late Bank of the United States, an institution which has degraded and impoverished the fairest and noblest state in the Union. This bill is called a bill to provide revenue to meet the demands of the treasury. To provide revenue! To provide *money!* No! oh no! To provide State Shinplasters to pay the public creditor in—to pay the war-worn veteran of the revolution, who has once, at least before, had the blood he poured out, and the wounds he received in achieving the independence of our beloved country, paid with—not the blessings and rewards of a grateful people—but with *continental money* with *paper rags*, issued by the very states that profited and prospered by his sufferings and labors.

This unconstitutional bill shows the low state of public monality at which our legislative bodies have arrived, when the can offer, as the deliberate result of *four months* labor, an act framed by a few bank, iron, coal land and stock speculators, who are in the act of drowning, and hope that a large supply of paper engravings may keep their heads above water for another year. We are against this bill as unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous; as one intended to destroy the vested property of individuals who have earned it by the sweat of their brow; to rob the widow and the orphan of their scanty pittance, and to make the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the rag aristocacy who live by gambling in funds, stocks, iron coal and town lots, without either capital, industry or real credit. We go for the repeal of the whole shinplaster part of the law, and we now appeal to the people for redress and relief, from an irredeemable continental shinplaster currency, and we call upon the first men of all parties to throw themselves now into the gap between the rag gambler and the bone and sinew of our state.

Will Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Binney, Mr. Dallas, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Rush, and a host of other able men, stand by and see the virtuous community of Pennsylvania borne down by what has been truely called "*a bill of abominations?*"

The state is prohibited by the constitution of the United States, from coining money, emitting bills of credit, and making any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. This bill (*for we cannot call it a law,*) proposes to emit bills of credit in the form of papers purporting to be made by corporations the creatures of the state legislature, payable in state scrip, which papers are to be put into the state treasury, and emitted by the state in public creditors. Those banks which thus act as agents of the state, must receive them in payment of debts due to their stockholders, and therefore there is a three-fold breach of the constitution:

1. In the state actually emitting bills of credit; or what may be more appropriately denominated *state shinplasters:*

2. In actually making them instead of gold and silver, a tender in payments to the public creditors:

3. In making them a tender, instead of gold and silver, to the banks of the state:

And there follows as a corollary to all this that there is to be a perpetual suspension of specie payments, and the community is to be flooded with paper rags which are depreciated twenty or thirty per cent. before they come out of the State Treasury, and the circulation of which, in two years' time, will reduce Pennsylvania below the level of Mississippi, where, under an irredeemable currency, all the bank capital has been destroyed, and the bank of the state has passed into the continetal state of non-existence.

The state has a deep interest in three banks:

1st. The Pennsylvania Bank which has a capital of	$2,500,000
Of which the state owns	1,500,000
Leaving only	1,000,000

for its private stockholders, who are managed by a few directors who are managed by gentlemen deeply engaged in stock and other speculations, and in the Reading rail road company, which issues irredeemable shinplasters by the bushel as they never expect to pay them.

2d. The Philadelphia Bank, with a capital of	$1,800,000
Of which the state owns	523,300
3d. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank with a capital of	$1,250,000
Of which the state owns	75,000

making the state an owner of $2,098,300 in these three institutions.

These banks have already locked up in the Bank of the United States of their capital of $5,550,000, the enormous sum of $3,222,046 32, leaving but a capital, for the business community, of $2,327,953 68!! which if this bill were accepted by them, would be swallowed up also in six months. The stocks of one of these banks has already sold at 230 for 400 paid, and the question is shall the whole of $2,100,000 of state stock in them be entirely extinguished?

We are happy to hear that the Philadelphia Bank has manfully refused to accept this unconstitutional bill, and we look with interest for the Pennsylvania Bank's action on the 27th. If it accepts it, the names of all its borrowers must be given to the public, and then the people of the state will be able to put their fingers on the real shinplaster influence.

This is bnt a beginning—more anon.

Is the press dead in Philadelphia? Will they dare to open their lips, or to publish a word about rag currency or state shinplasters?—*Pennsylvania Reporter.*

From the Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral paper.

THE PEOPLE AND THE RULERS.

The Jews complained of their rulers for leading them into muddy waters. If the right complaint belong to us as it did to the Jews, any honest and intelligent person will admit that the times furnish extensive ground for the exercise of the right. Our rulers have lead *us* into *dirty* waters, and *we the people* must scrub hard to wash away the defilement. We present to the civilized world a remarkable spectacle. that of an honest and intelligent people exercising the right of choosing their rulers, and proud of its exercise, and yet picking up the lowest rogues from the dirtiest holes to rule them. More intelligence and honesty are required in politics than any thing else, because upon politics does every thing else in this world depend for security. *Politics*, rightly understood, are the *science* and *art* of *rights*, the *science* involving the *principles* which the Creator has established for the moral government of his rational creatures, and the *rights* and *duties* flowing from them, and the *art* involving the *means* the *contrivances*, the institutions, by which their *principles* are to be applied for the protection of *rights*, and the enforcement of *duties*. All this is *politics*; and therefore a wise man will say that due attention to them is among our *highest* duties, and consequently requires the exercise of our *highest* faculties. And yet, in our attention to politics, we conduct as if they were something of which honest men ought to be ashamed. We leave them to the management of the most worthless or profligate. We do not mean that our most eminent; most responsible public servants are worthless or profligate. But we do not mean that the selection and election of our most responsible public servants and their movements after election are controlled by the most, and that under this control, things are done daily in the management of the people's business which would brand any individual with incredible infamy, if done in the management of his own. It is time for the *people* to stop this; to insist that their business shall no longerbe conducted by a set of low bred profligates, whose individual characters would command no trust or credence from any man who knew them. The *people* are thoroughly disgusted with *politics*, in the common signification of the term; for as such, it is the scramble of knaves for the people's money, through bribery, slander, "pipe laying," perjury and false returns. It is time for the people, in self-defence, to turn their attention to politics of the *right* sort; to choose their own elective servants, and to dictate to such servants the appointment of all judicial and executive subordinates. The *people* should say whom they will have to rule over them, and should no longer leave this very important business to idlers, gamesters, brothel and tavern hunters, "pipe laying," forgers of electoral returns, legislative rioters, drunkards pretending to reform, and drunkards too shameless for even the pretence. An intelligent foreigner, judging us by the *managers* of our *politics*, would say that we were a nation of escaped convicts.

But who are the *people?* They are not a handful of low scamps that meet in a tap room or a pot house, to make official nomination for a great nation devise the fraudulent contrivances by which that nation is to be cheated of its will at the polls, and to agree or quarrel, according to circumstances, in a division of the nation's cheated money. They are a great mass of that hard-working, usefully employed rational being, amounting to about sixteen millions, who constitute the bone and muscle and mind of these United States, who possess rights and wish to preserve and transmit them. In our city, they are the people of our professions and occupations, who work usefully in any mode, with head or hand, and who support a free government for the purpose of being protected while minding their own business. We shall find them in the counting-house, or ship or store of the merchant, the workshop of the mechanic, the office or study of the professional man, or in the various pursuits of the laborer. We shall *not* find him in the tap room or bar room of any partisan *head quarters*, "Whig" or "Loco Foco." We shall *not* find them roaming about the country mounting stumps, when they ought to mount a gallows, calling honest people from useful employments, to listen to their retail of personal slander, false statements and false doctrines, inspired by whiskey, hard cider, porter, or any other swill that men put in their mouths to steal away their brains. We shall *not* find them clubbing their purses to commit wholesale frauds at the polls and in electoral returns, and then perjuring themselves through thick and thin, to save each other from penitentiaries.

Having defined the *people*, we will repeat what every man of sense knows that official trusts are made *by* this people, as conveniences for transacting that business to which the people cannot give personal attention; and this being the case, the incumbents of such trust ought to be honest and intelligent men, and appointed solely for the people's sake. As a consequence, we insist that the people should have the controlling voice in such appointments. Let us suppose a case; and to avoid any imputation of personality, we will surpose it of another city. In the port of New Orleans is a collector well qualified for the trust, and who fills it to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department, and of every citizen having business with the custom house. A new President being elected a new appointment of a collector is expected according to the custom of political parties; though it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. Who, in this appointment, have the greatest claim to be consulted by the appointing power? Manifestly the merchants of New Orleans, and the merchants and navigators trading at that port, who have business at the custom house. The merchants of that city, the real merchants, who work hard in minding their own business, recommend one of their own body for collector, and another for naval officer, both intelligent, industrious and honest men, perfectly acqainted with mercantile details, fully competent, with the aid of the District Attorney, their proper legal adviser, to construe and apply the revenue laws, courteous and accommodating in manners, and thoroughly respectable in character and deportment. But, as if in contempt of this whole body of merchants, the President, beset by those intriguing for the next Presidency, each of whom commands a set of tools in the shape of brawling, tavern haunting unprincipled partisan leeches, called central committees, or ward committees, or some such things, confers one of these important trusts upon a superanuated *granny*, who has been resting in obscurity till society has got a century in advance of him, and the other upon one infamously distinguished, for fraud and perjury and *pipe laying*, and all the base acts of the partisan *drummer* and *borer*. What would the merchants of New Orleans feel under this affliction? Those who had aided in electing the President would feel themselves insulted, those who had conscientiously opposed him, while admitting his right to make changes in the Custom House would feel that every public consideration had been outraged by a change for the worse all would feel that the President had submitted to the guidance or dictation of men unfit to be trusted, and that public interest and honor required an immediate correction of the evil. And what should they do? Make themselves heard at *head quarters* in a strong, decided, indignant, yet respectful remonstrance. In the administration of a custom house, the merchants and navigators have a right to be heard; in that of a land office, the farmers have a right to be heard; in that of a post office, all the people of a district have a right to be heard. Then if they have been insulted by any improper appointmets, let them be heard. It is time for them to take their most important public business out of the hands of men whom they would scarcely trust with their most inconsiderable private business.

Mr. Biddle self-condemned.—The great point which Mr. Biddle makes, to shield himself from censure for the ruin of the United States Bank, is, that its greatest disasters arose from mismanagement after he left it. If this were true, as it is not, it would not relieve him from condemnation for want of sagacity or something worse.

The stockholders abroad had entrusted to him their proxies in faith that so great a man in a city where he had always resided would select prudent and judicious men for directors, cashiers, &c. He has controlled all the elections of the Bank. Has he done it well or ill?

He now condemns the drafts on Hottinguer, and the issue of post notes after he left the Bank in 1839. These things were done by a president, cashier and directors of his own selection. Why did he choose such incompetent men?

He knew of these acts when committed. Yet he went to the election in 1840, and by his proxies put again in office the men who had done them. Why did he so!

He now condemns the last resumption of specie payments. This was effected by the board of 1840. An attempt was made in 1841 to put these men out. Mr. Biddle appeared at about ten minutes before the close of the election, and by his numerous proxies kept them in. Why did he do this, if he disapproved their conduct.

He asserts that the Bank has been ruined within the last two years. May not the stockholders who gave him their proxies, well say to him, "how happens it, Mr. Biddle, that the only bank in Philadelphia, which has been ruined, or even suffered great losses, is the very one of which you the great financier, selected the officers? and how happens it, that you continued to select the same men for us, after you saw that they were driving the Bank to perdition?"—*Pennsylvanian.*

[*By Request.*]

Sudden Death.

A few days ago the wife of Mr. John Kees, near the village of Funkstown, in this county, (Franklin) came to her death very suddenly under the following circumstances:—

She had for some time been agitated on the mode or baptism and at length became persuaded, by means of some immersionist, (called by some "Winebrennerians," by themselves however, "The Church of God") to be immersed. When about ready to go to the place where the ceremony was to be performed upon her, she expressed the wish, if it were not pleasing in the sight of God, to attend to this duty in the manner and mode aforesaid, HE might prevent her from its accomplishment! She went—but scarcely had she gone twenty rods, when she suddenly dropped down and was a corpse!

The above particulars were related to us by a most respectable citizen of that village. We have neither time nor inclination to make any comments on the subject. We may just add however, that the deceased was not a member of any protestant denomination.—*Weekly Messenger of the German Ref. Church.—April.*

From the Gospel Publisher.

THE FUNKSTOWN DEATH.

As we expected and stated in our last, relative to the *Judgement of God*, as the German Reformed Messenger would fain let it *appear*, in the death of Mrs. Kees at Funkstown, so it seems to turn out. The *respectability* of the person who informed the Editor or the Messenger of the affair, was just sufficiently great to enable him to misrepresent the case. Of such respectable men the world is pretty full. Since our last, but before he received it, brother E. H. Thomas has written to us upon seeing the article in the Messenger. He says, under date, Newburg, April 22, 1841.

"Brother Weishampel:—That the account (alluding to the death Mrs, Kees, in the Messenger) is incorrect in several particulars, can be easily proved, by eye and ear witnessess, of as good a character as the relater of the circumstance. The facts, as near as they can be ascertained by persons who were witnesses to the whole affair are; Mrs. Kees had got to distress on account of her sins—by what particular means I do not know. She however, sent for some of the brethren, members of the Church of God, to come and converse with her on the subject of religeon. Two of them accordingly went. They found her groaning after redemption in the blood of the Lamb. They urged her on to immediate submission to God. After about three hours' religious conversation, prayer &c. they had reason to believe she had found peace with God through Jesus Christ. They then spoke to her upon the subject of baptism; she immediately gave her consent to be baptised (by immersion) in the name of the Lord; and set the time the following day at 11 o'clock, to attend to the ordinance. The brethren met accordingly at the appointed hour. Her husband being absent, they waited a while till he arrived. The necessary arrangements being made, Mr. and Mrs. Kees walked together towards the water. When a short distance from the house, she fell down and expired in about three minutes.

The above are the facts of the whole matter, related by persons who are acquainted with all the circumstances. The Messenger has put a coloring on it, no doubt, to prevent persons from obeying the Gospel of Jesus. As regards the matter of the woman desiring God to prevent her from being immersed, if it was not pleasing in his sight, *that is utterly false.*"

Besides the above, we have since learned that Mrs. Kees was subject to fits of the kind, having a number of times before been attacked by them, but was always rescued again. This goes to confirm our expressed opinion that she was struck of the palsy.

Now if the above accounts be correct, then the Messenger says what is not true, respecting Mrs. Kees having been for some time agitated on the mode of baptism." Our preachers do not make a practice of agitating unconverted persons' minds on baptism, nor any other ordinance. They exhort the sinner to repentance and then to performance of duties. They do not act so inconsistent as the Messenger sect, and others like it, by taking little children *by force*, and sprinkling water on them. When we agitate any person on baptism or any other christian duty it is because they are *fit subjects* and *free* agents, who *owe* obedience to the commands of God. But to the subject again, She "was persuaded by means of some immersionists to be baptized!" And what if she was persuaded? It was only on the part of the preacher, what the Apostles did, when sinners repented—It was only doing the will of Jesus, who commanded the Apostles to go forth and preach his gospel to the people, "teaching (or making deciples of) them and baptizing them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost." It was only doing what formalists priests neither do nor are *fit to do*, on account of their tresspasses and sins, "professing godliness, but denying the power!" Supposing she had been obstinate (like many are, who know better, but will not lay down their prejudices against immersion and believer's baptism,) and the children after she was converted urged baptism, that was all right and in full accordance with scripture.

But we understand she was immediately willing to be baptized; nor was Mr. Kees opposite to it. So this proves the statement of her wishing God might prevent her from being immersed, if that mode were not pleasing to his sight, *false*. That "most respectable citizen" must be a great lover of the truth, and must be very scrupulous about telling of any thing of which he is not certain to carry such a garbled, false story abroad to prejudice others as much as himself against immersion. And the editor of the Messenger, what important services he was rendering the "world, the flesh and the devil" when he proclaimed this misrepresentation to the world, followed with a mark of acclamation! How disinterested he was too! He had neither time nor *inclination to comment* upon the subject. What a subject it was (taking all the circumstances together) to comment upon! Yes. We presume he saw the powerful arguments envelloped in them which, had he had but time *and* inclination (but he had no inclination to oppose immersion!) to exhibit them—oh what could he not have proved! Well, as we are an "immersionist," perhaps we ought to return him our thanks for not upsetting the doctrine of immersion by his (withheld comments.

But why say so much upon this matter? Has the German Reformed Messenger such vast influence upon the public, that the ordinances of God's house can thereby be exchanged for mens' inventions? It has that influence with many who are wilfully blind, and filled with prejudice against the true work of God and his will. But we thank God, that the true light is spreading wider and wider; and in spite of all the twisting and equivocating of sectarian leaders, many are still willing to obey the plain command of the Lord.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The British Queen, Capt. Franklin, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ult., in 16 days and 18 hours from New York. She carried out the intelligence of the death of President Harrison.

ENGLAND.

The Ministry had sustained an overwhelming defeat on the 27th of April, on the Irish Voters Bill—the vote being 291 to 270.

A prodigious excitement was produced by a notice from Lord John Russell, that about Whitsuntide he should move a committee for the revision of the Corn Laws. The announcement was followed by repeated bursts of exultation on one side & indignation on the other. The Evening Chronicle congratulates the readers on the act of justice which ministers are about to perform to the nation by the abolition of the Corn monopoly.

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d inst., says:—"The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn-laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgiven; and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The unmaking of the people's bread is a prospect full in view; and the people will spring toward it like lions on their prey.

"A spirit will be roused on which the Carlton Club may expend its million without making an impression. We have argued this Corn-law question long enough. The pressure on those who find work for the multitudes is becoming too strong and threatening for prolonged reasonings. The season of action is arrived, and it cannot come more favorably for the national interest. The announced purpose of the Queen's Ministers is as the setting in of the tide. Let it rush on and sweep away before it all the defences of this inhuman monopoly.

"If Ministers be but adequately supported; if that national enthusiasm which their determination must produce be but evinced in time by a people awake to their own most vital interests; we cannot but augur the happiest results. In their present position, they can sustain no Parliamentary defeat that would not be equivalent to a victory. And we would like to see a list of those who would dare to take office on the express grounds of diafranchisement for Ireland, and perpetuity to the Bread tax."

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament the unpopularity of the new taxes, the increasing expenditure, and the Poor-law Amendment Act hanging about the necks of Ministers like a millstone, the Conservatives would easily secure a working majority the next Parliament of from 80 to 100.

The Health of Prince Albert is stated to be very poor and it is thought advisable that he should return to Germany, for a short time. His health is much better in the country than in town.

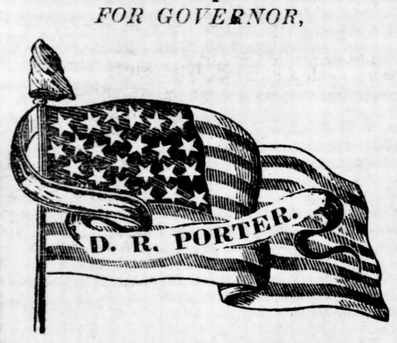
The Buckeye Blacksmith.

We are told, is at present in the city of Philadelphia, out of funds and in great distress—Poor and friendless, this hired tool to do the dirty work of a desperate faction, is left to himself to ponder over his folly and wickedness at pleasure. What a change! The man who before the last election, was courted, flattered and sought after by every Whig from Maine to Georgia, is now despised and treated with contempt, and this too by the very men who are indebted to him for the very stations the now occupy. But it is perfectly in character, and affords a fair specimen of Federal gratitude! The Buckeye Blacksmith may well exclaim: "Preserve me from my friends!"—*State Capital Gazette.*

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

Democratic Rep. Candidate
FOR GOVERNOR,



Committee of Correspondence for Mifflin county, appointed by the 4th of March convention.

Borough—S. W. Stuart, A. S. Wilson E. Banks, D. C. Freeburn, J. A. Cunningham, Jas. Burns, R. H. McClintic, C. Ritz-J. Morrison, Wm. McCay, Geo. Miller, J. B. Ard, Thos. McClure.

Derry tp.—Jno. Stoneroad, C. Hoover, sr., Jno. Allbright.

Decatur tp.—Saml. Barr, J. Hough.

Armagh tp.—George Bell, Hugh Conley.

Brown tp.—Jacob Lotz, Jno. Henry, Isa. Kerr.

Union tp.—Jesse A. Cunningham, Jas. Alexander, jr.

Menno tp.—Jas. Hemphill. Isa. Copelin.

Wayne tp.—D. Jenkins, Jno. Lawthers, Jas. Drake, Jacob Norton.

Oliver tp.—Jno. A. Steel, Wm. Wilson, G. W. Brehman, Henry Leater.

Granville tp.—Hugh M'Kee, Wm. Caldwell, Jno. Cupples.

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the field officers held at the public house of Frederick Schwartz, on Saturday the 22d inst., to appoint delegates to represent the 22d Regiment P M in a Military convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 7th of June, the following officers were appointed delegates to said convention, viz: Col. William Butler and Maj. Samuel Thompson.

TO DEFAULTERS.

We have been in the habit of occasionally receiving a notice from Post Masters, stating that some of our subscribers have "absquatulated" or "Swartwouted" on us, some to the amount of two, four, six and eight dollars; for subscription and job work. We intend hereafter to prepare a *Black List*, in which we shall enrol every man's name who may abscond without settling his bill with us, previous to his departure; and if we can by any means find out their new places of residence, shall give notice to printers in that quarter to look out for such scamps, and will also caution the farmers to keep their stable and hen roosts under lock and key, for the man that would be guilty of cheating a printer out of his just dues would not be too good to disturb the *sanctity* of a hen roost in the dead of night.

OUR PROSPECTS.

The news from all parts of the State are of the most cheering character. The people are being aroused, and the meetings held in several counties, are represented to have been numerously attended, and their proceedings of a very spirited character. The people are beginning to get their eyes opened in regard to the fraud and deception practised upon them last fall by the cry of reform and better times, and the late four months Whig Legislation for the Bank and Bank candidate for Governor, will be the means of bringing many back to their former principles of Democracy, who were led astray last fell by the hurra of log cabins, hard cider and coon skins. We have but one word to say to our democratis friends throughout the state—be united—stand firm, and a triumphant majority of TEN THOUSAND for PORTER and Democracy will be the reward of your labours.

The Next Presidency.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to an article taken from the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal, and published on the opposite page of this week's paper, on the subject of "The next Presidency." The article as there published, is in accordance with our views on this subject, and we believe will meet the approbation and wish of nine-tenths of the Democracy of Little Mifflin and the whole Union, we therefore would like to see and hear the views of the Democratic press throughout the State on this subject. We view with feeling of regret, the effort made by some of the Philadelphians to force the nomination of Commodore Charles Stewart, on the people at this early stage of affairs—it appears to us entirely too soon to urge this subject, for there is no one, but will readily admit that the Democratic party require, and should have time for reflection, and the interchange of sentiments, before they again enter into a Presidential campaign particularly after having just emerged from so warmly contested a struggle as we experienced last fall—and one of such fatal result to the democratic party of this State. We hope our friends in Philadelphia city and county, will turn their attention to next fall's election, and when the proper time arrives for action on this subject, that the whole Union may be found as one solid body enrolled under the banner of Democracy, doing battle against the combined factions of Federalism, Whigism or whatever ism they may then choose to style themselves.

WILLIAM MERRILL,

On Saturday and Monday evening last, lectures were delivered in the Academy Lewistown, by Mr Merrill, formerly of Murfreesburg Tennessee, on Electricity and Galvanism. We had not the pleasure of hearing these lectures, but are informed by those who did, that they were very interesting and instructive, we are also informed, that Mr. M. is provided with an appropriate apparatus which he entertained his audience with many experiments, whereby a variety of Physical Phenomenæs were made comprehensive, such as the Aurora Borealis, (Northern Lights,) Electricity, &c., &c.

Electricity and Galvanism, is two of the most interesting and important studies that could engage the attention of any person, and is a science of which most people are entirely ignorant. Lectures on these subjects cannot fail to interest every one who hears them. Mr. M. certainly deserves the patronage of an enlightened public wherever he may chance to lecture.

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Since the above was in type, we have received a notice from Mr. Merrill stating that he will deliver another lecture in the Academy on Thursday evening next, and also setting forth the different subjects on which he will treat. We invite attention to his advertisement in another column.

Doguerreotype Miniatures:—We have had the pleasure of examining a variety of Miniatures taken by this new and wonderful process, and believe it to be the most correct method of taking a perfect likeness that we have ever before seen.

Fire at Duncansville.

On Monday the 17th inst. the Warehouse attached to the Rolling Mill of Messrs. M'Bride, Bingham & Co. situate near the Rail Road in Duncansville Huntingdon co. caught fire from the sparks of the Locomotive, and the wind blowing tremendous hard was burned to the ground with all its contents, which consisted of a large quantity of nails Bacon, Tar, and Whiskey. At the time the fire occurred, all the hands employed about the establishment, except four or five, were absent at the funeral of Mrs. M'Bride who died suddenly the day previous. Estimated loss about $4,000.

The Nail factory belonging to this firm was destroyed by fire in October last, but has been re-built and is now doing a fine business.

☞ The four coloured men who were charged with the late arson and murders in St. Louis have all been arrested and are now in prison in that city, to await their trial, their is no doubt of their guilt.

☞ Fire.—We are informed that on Tuesday week last the building occupied by Mr. Krise, (Miller at Wm. Shaw's Mill) took fire and was burned to the ground, with the principal part of the furniture belonging to Mr. K. The fire originated from a stove pipe.

☞ Sarah Ann Davis, who has been under arrest for some time in the city of Philadelphia, for the murder of Julia Ann Jordan, has had a trial, and received her sentence on Monday the 17th inst., Judge Barton delivered the sentence of the court in a very solemn and affective manner. She is to be executed within the walls of the county jail of Philadelphia.

☞ We are pleased to see the nomination of Gen. H. W. Beeson as the Democratic candidate to fill the vacancy in the district composed of the counties of Fayett and Green, occasioned by the resignation of Enos Hook, Esq. Gen. Beeson, has always been a firm and unwavering Democrat, and still more endeared to the people of Pennsylvania by the able manner in which he has disposed of the trust on several occasions confided in him by his democratic friends of the Keystone State.

"THE PLAINDEALER."

We learn by the last no. of the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal, that its able and enterprising Editor John W. Forney, Esq intends, if a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, to revive the publication of "The Plaindealer," and continue it through the approaching gubernatorial campaign, the first no. to be issued on the 4th of July next. The following are the terms upon which it will be published to wit:

For one copy	$ 50
" five copies,	2 00
" twelve copies,	5 00
" twenty-five copies,	10 00

☞ We this week conclude the sketch of the "life and military adventures" of Capt. Samuel Brady. We would say to every one who has received a copy of it, give it a careful perusal, and it will be found instructive and interesting.

Within the last few days we have received several orders to forward the two last nos. of our paper containing this sketch. To all of whom we are sorry to say we cannot comply, an unusual demand for the last two nos. has entirely exhausted our supply.

☞ The Hon. CHARLES OGLE, member of Congress from Somerset county died at his residence in Somerset on Monday the 10th inst., of pulmonary consumption, in the 43d year of his age.

STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE.

The Editors of this able and well conducted Democratic paper, published at Harisburg by Messrs. Henlock & Bratton, propose furnishing it from the first of June until after the Election in October, on the following terms, payable in advance:—

2 copies,	sent to one address,		$1 50
5 copies,	do	do	3 00
8 copies,	do	do	5 00
20 copies,	do	do	10 00
45 copies,	do	do	20 00

The Gazette, is a firm, unwavering and straight-forward Democratic sheet, and well entitled to a liberal patronage.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the State Central Committee held on Tuesday evening last, a letter was laid before that body from David Lynch, Esq. of Pittsburg, requesting that his name be withdrawn as a member of said committee stating that his private business would not allow him to give it that attention its importance demanded. Whereupon a motion was made that the name of Mr. Lynch be withdrawn as a member of the committee, and that the name of Thomas Phillips, Esq. be substituted, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Phillips is a firm and active democrat and is well known as the talented editor of the Pittsburg "American Manufacturer."

Jonathan Roberts, the slanderer of the wife of the venerated Jackson, and Bela Badger, the "midnight return judge," the "prince of the pipe-layers," and the retailer of "yarn" for the New York market, have been placed in two of the highest and most responsible offices that the President had it in his power to fill in Pennsylvania. How beautifully does whig practice tally with whig professions.

Distressing Occurrence.

On Friday last, the 11th inst. the Canal Boat D. R. Porter, of New Port Capt. Wm. Tate, in crossing the dam at this place, was carried over by the force of the current, and Mr. David Demerree, brother to the owner, was unfortunately drowned. The boat was freighted with wheat and flour; the wheat was unladen here and the flour destined for Philadelphia, where it was subsequently taken.

At the time of the accident, there were three men and a boy on the boat, and the unfortunate man, at the time the boat, lurched," was in the hatch and when last seen, was in the act of getting out; but whether he jumped off the boat or fell off, we do not know; the supposition is that he was so much hurt as to prevent any subsequent exertions to save himself.

The Captain fell on the bow of the boat, which went over safe. One man, belonging to this place, jumped off, and the boy fell off and saved himself by swimming

Immediate measures were taken to recover the body of the unfortunate man, which have been continued, almost without intermission up to this time, but without success. We learn that the deceased was young and unmarried.—*Norristown Register.*

McLEOD CASE.

From the New York American of Tuesday.

Postscript—1½ o'clock.—At the opening of the Court, Mr. Wood, the District Attorney of Niagara, read many documents and depositions in relation to the Caroline and the killing of Durfee, with McLeod's participation in it. There was also read the part of the letter of Mr. Forsyth, of December last, not read yesterday, declaring that McLeod was, in the President's judgment, amenable to the Courts of New York.

On the affidavits and documents thus presented, Mr. Bradley, on the part of the prisoner, in a really eloquent speech, took the broad ground that McLeod was entitled to his discharge in consequence of having done what he was charged with in obedience to superior orders, which he could not disobey.

Mr. Wood opened for the State by citing several authorities, and showing that the Court could not discharge on a return to a *habeas corpus*, where an indictment had taken place, and the defendant had pleaded to it.

The Attorney General, Mr. Hall, then went into a very learned argument, citing numerous authorities to the same effect, and is now, half past one, proceeding to discuss the case, in answer to Mr. Bradley, on its merits.

From Florida.

Office of the News.

St. Augustine, May 11, 1841.

Indian Murder.—We learn that a citizen was killed near Fort Tarver, Alachua county, a few days since, whilst at work in the field. The Indians are said to be prowling about the Alachua country, as usual, again.

From the South.—The steamer William Gaston, Capt. Griffin, arrived here on Saturday last, from Southern Posts. We learn by this arrival, that Wild Cat (Koachehee) had been in with 15 warriors, at Indian River, and went out again on the morning of the 5th inst. He demanded powder and ball of the officers, which was refused. He then assumed an air of dignity, and appeared as though he did not care for any of them.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Shubrick, U. S. N. accidently shot away a part of his face while on a scout in the Everglades a short time since.

The Lancaster County Bank.

Books for subscription to the stock of the new bank, incorporated under the above name by the last legislature, to be located in the city of Lancaster, will be opened on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The capital of the Bank is $300,000, divided into six thousand shares at $50 per share. Every subscriber is required at the time of subscribing, to pay in on account of every share subscribed twenty five per centum of the amount thereof in gold or silver, and to execute a mortgage on real estate situate in Lancaster county, having no previous liens or incumbrances existing thereon, equal in value to the whole amount of stock subscribed for, to the trustees, at the valuation made by the assessors for County rates and levies at the last triennial assessment.—*S. C. Gaz.*

Mayor of Louisville.

A few days ago we announced the election of Sprigg to Congress, in the Louisville District, in opposition to the proscriptive whig clique, who furnished voters for this State, at a dollar a day, to defeat Doctor Duncan, and who have now turned upon one another to finish the catastrophe of their crimes. Now we have the pleasure of recording the election of a democratic Mayor for that city. Whe clip the news from the Advertiser:—*O. Statesman.*

The Mayor.—David Beaty was yesterday elected Mayor by a majority of about 150 votes. Mr. Beatty is a democrat—but we do not claim a party triumph in consequence of his election. The whigs were divided between Messrs. Cooke and Harrison, and many voted with the democrats for Mr. Beatty.

We cannot help thinking, however, that the election of a democratic Mayor, so soon after the election of Mr. Sprigg to Congress, may be regarded as the "beginning of the end" with the whigs—as the commencement of divisions here, which are to be followed by innumerable and more important schisms elsewhere, which must insure the overthrow of whiggery.

The party may cling together until they establish a National Bank—but, that done, some will turn up their noses at bad appointments others will oppose distribution: some will contend against a protective tariff; others will feel ashamed of keeping company with Abolitionists—& the party will be finally dispersed and overcome—the better portion of its member seeking refuge in the democratic ranks.

THE PAIXHAN BOMB.

The invention of this terrible engine of destruction is likely to cause a complete revolution in modes of naval warfare. The *Paixhan bomb* is thrown horizontally and with as much certainty as solid shot from a thirty-two pounder. The destructive effects of these bombs are described with a fearful minuteness of detail which leaves the impression on the mind that nothing is told which has not been done and witnessed. When thrown hoirizontally, they will crush strike to pieces, and tear open the side of a ship with a terrible shock. 'If they remain in the side,' says the account, 'their explosion, acting like a mine, will open large breaches, the irregular fractures of which extending below the water line, will make a passage through which the water will rush in as though a dyke were suddenly broken. If a bomb should enter a mast, it will overturn it, together with its yards tops and rigging. Should the bombs pass entirely through the ships side, then they will produce their effect between decks, in the midst of the combatants, the artillery and munitions and they scatter around showers of iron, and insupportable volumes of smoke and flame; they will completely destroy a fabric of wood, much more easily than one of stone; they will rip up the deck, set every thing on fire, and cause dreadful ravages every where.'

Some of these bombs are of one hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds in weight. In addition to their explosive terrors, they are charged also with a certain composition which, upon bursting, gives forth such a noisome and even poisonous smell as to render a ship uninhabitable.

In the British and French navies the Paixhan bomb have been for some time in use. Its powerful efficacy was displayed at the St. Juan de Ulloa, Beyrout and at St. Jean d'Acre. The new ships in the British navy include, as a permanent portion of their armament, a number of bomb cannon adopted to this new and destructive missile. A few of our national ships, we believe, have been provided with the Paixhan bomb, but the use of it has not yet become so general in our navy as is desirable.

To Avoid Disease and Attain Health is now in the power of every one—Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, introduced into the United States 18th May, 1835—There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief; and perseverance in old. obstinate cases, is sure of making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other prepartion of similar import. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured, solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States—thus establishing a fact, beyond doubt, that the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases, by the simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

For Sale in Lewistown by John A. Sterett, and in Mifflin County, by agents published in another part of this paper.



Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning the 25th inst, by the Rev. J Thomas, Mr THOMAS STEWART and Miss ELIZA T. M'CORMICK, both of Lewistown.

At West Nottingham, Cecil County Maryland, on Thursday evening the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Burrows, THADDEUS BANKS Esq., of Hollidaysburg Pa. and Miss DELIA J. daughter of the late Reuben Reynolds Esq.

[Accompanying each of the above notices, we were kindly presented with a bountiful supply of the Brides Cake, for which we return the donors our most sincere thanks, and wish the young parties, a long life of prosperity and happiness.]

LECTURE
ON
Electricity & Galvanism.
WM. MERRILL,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he has concluded to finish his short course of lectures on the above sciences in the Academy on Thursday evening the 27th inst. The Lecture will embrace a full explanation and illustration of the following subjects, viz:

1st. The use of, and mode of putting up lightning rods."

2nd. An explanation of the effect of Electricity upon the human system.

3d A short explanation of the causes which produce whirlwinds and water spouts, and also of the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights. Also upon the torpedo, Electrical eel &c.

4th Some new views upon the nature of heat, light electricity and attraction.

5th Galvanism and its effects upon animals, metals &c. will be fully explained.

6th A variety of Galvanic experiments will be performed.

7th All who wish it will have an opportunity to take the Galvanic shock.

Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. doors open at half past seven o'clock.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.

—

DAGUERREOTYPE
MINIATURES.

Wm. Merrill will also spend a few days in taking miniatures by this new and wonderful process. Persons who may wish for correct likenesses of themselves or their families would do well to call and examine specimens of this art at his room at Mr. Turner's Hotel.

As his stay in town will be short—he would request all to come as soon as possible.

Hours for taking miniatures from 12 to 5 o'clock. Time required for sitting from 1 to 5 minutes.

APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal for the 2d. Battallion, 22d. Reg't. P. M. will be held at the House of Fred'k. Schwartz in Lewistown on the 2d. Monday in June next. Captain David Hough, Captain David Brought and Lieu't. John Cupples to compose said Court of Appeal.

May 29th. 1841.

Bank of Lewistown,

May 15, 1841.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent for the six months preceding the 4th inst. subject to the State Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after this date.

R. F. ELLIS, *Cashier.*

May 17, 1841.

Blooms!

The Despatch Transportation Company will carry Blooms from Hollidaysburg to Pittsburgh at the reduced price of five dollars per ton of 2000lbs.

James D. Rea, *Agent.*

May 17, 1841.

Estate of Samuel Cever, Dec'd.

The subscribers having obtained Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of said decd., hereby give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Estate, that they are desired to make payment to the subscribers residing in Granville township, Mifflin co. or either of them without delay,—and persons having demands upon the estate of said decedent are requested to present their demands according to law for settlement without delay.

JOHN SNYDER,
HENRY AURAND, } *Executors.*

May 18th 1841.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the Lewistown Academy, respectfully inform the public that a

Select Female School

will be opened in this institution on *Monday* the 17th of *May* under the direction of

Miss Kinsley and Miss Whitney.

The number of pupils will be limited to THIRTY, and will be received upon the following terms per quarter,

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography,	$4 00
History, Rhetoric and Philosophy.	5 00
Drawing,	5 00
Music,	10 00

Application for admission can be made to Miss Kinsley or to either of the members of the Board of Trustees.

Lewistown April 30th 1841.

Estate of John Fertig dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Fertig dec'd, and who did not die in this commonwealth.—Persons who has demands against the estate of said decedent are hereby requested to present them in form ready for settlement without delay to the subscriber at his residence in Lewistown Mifflin County.

And persons who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber as aforesaid without delay.

E Banks. Adm'r.

Lewistown, Apl. 28th 1841.

TAKE the hint. Enoch wants money, E Beale the Register' &c. of our County, wants money.

E. Beale.

Lewistown, April 28th, 1841.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking a note from Robert Forsyth for fifty dollars given by D. C. Freeburn, endorsed by Wm. Buser and Robert Burns, as said note has been paid by D. C. Freeburn.

D. C. Freeburn.

Lewistown April 22d 1841.

TAKE NOTICE.

That all persons knowing themselves indebted to Alexander Osborne in the Livery Business, are particularly requested to call and make settlement, as times won't admit of costs.

A. OSBORNE.

Lewistown May 19, 1841.

Wanted.

One or two Apprentices to learn the Brick laying and Stone-mason business. Any person wishing to learn the above business will meet with a good situation by making immediate application to the subscriber.

JOHN S. LOFLIN.

M'Veytown, May 12th 1841.

MAYER & CAHN, DENTISTS.

WILL attend to all operations in Dental Surgery; such as cleaning, plugging, extracting and inserting incorruptible teeth, from one to a full set. A practice of many years enables them, to give relief and assistance to the afflicted, and their method is one which secures to them the confidence of those, who may favor them with their patronage.

—

OFFCE at the Public House of Mr. James Turner's.

Lewistown, May 2th 1841.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mifflin county, and the public generally that he has now commenced the above business at Strunk's Mills, (late Forsyth's) within 3 miles of Lewistown, where he will be prepared to weave all kinds of carpeting, in a neat and substantial manner, and on moderate terms. He will colour carpet yarn any colour that may be desired as cheap as it can be done elsewhere.

ALSO—Patent Coverlets, on a new and improved plan, and find all the chain for the same when desired. A sample of which can be seen at the public house of Jacob Lotz, in Brown tp., and at Strunk's Mills. All work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike and substantial manner.

The coverlets will be wove without a seam he will also furnish the cotton for any person if wanted as he always has a stock on hand.

Joseph F Schnee.

Derry tp., March 10, 1841.

J. J. APPLEBAUGH, M. D.



Very respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the practice of Medicine in this place.—Office at his fathers residence, on the corner of Market and Grand streets, where at all times he can be consulted, in the various brances of his profession unless absent on duty.

May 5th 1841.

Estate of J. Norris Sr. de'cd.

Take notice that letters Testamentary have issued to the subscribers, residing at Brown's Mills Brown township; Mifflin county, on the last will and testament of John Norris Sr. late of said township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment—and also, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are hereby requested to make the same known to the subscribers without delay.

WILLAM B. NORRIS,
JOHN NORRIS, Jr.
JAMES C. NORRIS. } *Executors.*

Brown's Mills, April 17, 1841.

New and Cheap Goods.

The subscriber has just received and is now opening at his Store Room, in the Borough of Lewistown, a large and splendid assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which will be sold on accommodating terms. The public generally, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES PARKER.

Lewistown, May 8th 1341.

REMOVAL.
MOSES MONTGOMERY



Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Lewistown, April 1st 1841.

Groceies Wines & Liquors.

The subscriber having opened a store in the room formerly occupied by him as a Justice's office, and opposite Mr. Winkett's Hotel, in the borough of Lewistown, solicits a share of public patronage.

In addition to his stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, he has on hand a general assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Consisting of

CANDIES of all kinds.

ALSO,

Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Raisins, a variety, Prunes, Almonds, Dried Peaches, a Apples.

He has also a stock of

HARDWARE,

such as will suit Cabinet Makers, consisting of Glass Knobs, of all sizes, Screws, Brass and other kinds of Castors, Locks, Hinges, &c.

Robert McNeal.

Lewistown, August 5, 1840.

BLANKS,
For Sale at this Office.



NEW STORE, ALL NEW GOODS!

The subscriber thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes with proper attention to business and selling cheap to merit a continuance of custom, he therefore embraces this opportunity to inform his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a

NEW SUPPLY OF SPRING and Summer Goods

consisting in part of

Wool dyed & fancy colored Cloths, Spring and Summer Cassimeres, Black Summer Cloth, Wool dyed Black and Invisible Green Cloths, Cassinetts, Imperial Crape Summer Cloth, Corded and Striped Linen Drills, Irish Linens, Gambrones, Striped Cotton Goods for boys wear, London and American Calicoes, Painted Lawns, Mouselines deLains, Black and White Lawns, Black and White Calicoes, Fancy Shawls, Nett, Mohair and Pic nic Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Handsome Bonnet Trimmings, Florence Braid Bonnets, Nun and Shaker Bonnets, Parasols and Umbrellas, Manchester Ginghams, Bobinets, Cotton and Silk Blonds, Black Filet Veils, Linen and Cotton Edgings and Insertings, Linen Handkerchiefs, with hundreds of knic-knacks unnecessary to specify.

ALSO, a general assortment of Liverpool and China crockery, Common Tea ware in all its variety, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, such as Grass and Grain Scythes warranted, &c.

Fresh Groceries.

The attention of Housekeepers is called to his large assortment of Fresh Groceries, such as Young Hyson Tea, Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

He has also just received a large assortment of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Oil, Paints &c. consisting in part of White Lead in Oil Ven, Red, Lamp Oil, Swaims Panacea, Houcks Panacea, Balsam of Hourhound, Balm of Colombia to prevent the Hair from coming out, with a great variety of other cheap and desirable goods all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms to those who may favor him with a call.

CHARLES RITZ.

Lewistown, May 4, 1841.

NEW FIRM.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a partnership in the

Wagon making & Blacksmith

BUSINESS.

Their shop is on the lot occupied by R. Sims, on the corner of *Mill* and *Dorcas* streets, opposite J. Muthersbaugh's tavern, where they are prepared to manufacture every description of work in the Wagon-making line, viz:

Wagons, Ploughs, &c.

of the best materials and workmanship.

All kinds of SMITH Work

such as Ironing Wagons, Carriages, Ploughs, done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

They will execute orders in the manufacture of MILL WORK, in as good style as can be done any where else.

STEEL SPRINGS,

for Carriages, Baggies, made to order, light and durable, warranted to do well.

HORSE SHOEING and Country Work generally,

attended to with despatch, and done in the very best manner.

They bespeak a share of the public patronage, and believe they are able to perform all orders in their line to the satisfaction of their customers.

GEORGE CONSER,
ROBERT SIMS.

Lewistown, March 31, 1841.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretares, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved sides, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seat Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840

REMOVAL.
E. RITTENHOUSE.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his

LIVERY

to the stable of D. R. Reynolds attached to the large *Brick Hotel*, on the north west corner of the diamond, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Horses and carriages, and will hire on reasonable terms. He can always be found at all times at the house of D. Reynolds.

CHAIRS.



The suqscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of Chairs, Settees, &c., of the following kinds, viz: *French Chairs, Half French, Greecian, Fancy curled Maple, Black Walnut, Office, Fancy and Windsor, Boston Rocking, Spring seat Mahogany. Night Cabinets, and Studying Chairs.*

SETTEES.

Mahogany, Fancy, Cushion, cane and common Settees,

on an improved and fashionable plan,

SETTEE BEDSTEADS,

both elegant and useful, designed to close up, making a handsome Settee with cushion seat for the day time.

The subscriber having been for several years past engaged in the above business in the cities of New York and Providence, R. I. flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who will honor him with their patronage.

All the above mentioned articles, and every thing in his line of business he will furnish in the latest style and fashion, on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to do good service.

N. B.—Chairs, Settees, c., repaired and ornamented on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

A constant supply of the above mentioned articles may be seen at the Wareroom, one door east of the Store of Mrs. Jane M'Cormick and immediately opposite the store of Patterson and Horner.

GEORGE W. SWAIN.

Lewistown, January 13, 1841.

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar MANUFACTORY.

HE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the room two doors East of the Bank of Lewistown in market street, where he has and will constantly keep on hand the following articles, manufactured Tobacco of the most celebrated Virginia brands, of all sizes and kinds.

Havana, Spanish, Half Spanish and American Cigars; Rappee, Scotch and Maccaba Snuffs; Fancy and Common Snuff Boxes, Pipes of all sorts, Smoking and New York Fine Cut Tobacco.

Together with every article connected with his line of business, which he will sell wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

G. W. THOMAS.

Lewistown, March 31st, 1841.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the west end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs,

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC

Lwistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

JOSEPH M. COGLEY. MERCHANT TAILOR AND DRAPER,

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the public in general that he has just received a splendid assortment of

GOODS,

for Gentlemens Ware consisting of PILET CLOTH for over coats.

Cadett-Gray Cloth & Casimer, for coats and Pants, Buff Casimer and Sattins for vests.

ALSO,

Nitt SHIRTS & DRAWERS with a splendid assortment of

SILK AND WOOLLEN,

Hoes, Gloves, Stocks, Shirt Breasts and Collars, Suspenders and a large assortment of made up clothing.

He has also, the pleasure of informing his friends, that he has just received the newest FASHIONS from the cities, and that he is now ready to execute any orders in his line of business in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the place for neatness of stile or eligance, as his experience in business warrants him in saying so—he therefore, respectfully solicits the patronage of a generous public and returns his sincere thanks for past favours.

***N. B, He has also on hand a splendid assortment of

BOOKS & STATIONRY,

Of every description and variety, all of which he will sell low for CASH. J. M. C

Lewistown, Oct. 17th 1840.

LUMBER.

THE Subscribers purpose commencing a

Lumber Yard,

In the immediate vicinity of LEWISTOWN early in the spring. They intend keeping constantly on hand, a large assortment of every variety of

LUMBER,

such as BOARDS, from three fourths, one and a fourth, one and a half, to two INCHES,

JOIST & SCANTLING,

Joint and Lap Shingles &c. &c.

Cherry Boards & Plank.

Their LUMBER will be carefully selected by themselves, and may be depended upon as being of the first quality.

All orders will be punctually attended to and filled at the lowest prices.

J. A. Ewing & Co.

Lewistown, February 2nd 1841.

PETERS PILLS

Dr. Joseph Priestley Peters' CELEBRATED

Vegitable Anti-billous Pills,

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that were ever known. The town and country are filled with their praise, and the palace and the poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates; under all temperatures, they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unalloyed by age and situation; they are mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

Dr. Peters' Pills,

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them, to danger, and their efforts are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age and to women in the most critical situations. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order, and re establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they are without a rival. They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

Mrs. E. Ward of New York, was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for upwards of fifteen years; her symptoms were as follows:

Frequent pulse—furred tongue—bowels irregular, mostly costive, yet sometimes relaxed with a bilious discharge—urine saffron coloured—skin dry—thirst—bad taste in the mouth, particularly in the morning—pain in the right side, in the region of the liver sometimes in the right shoulder—cough—expectoration of offensive matter—nausea or sickness of the stomach—yellowness of the skin and eyes—loss of appetite—lowness of spirits—broken sleep and unpleasant dreams—easily fatigued—loss of flesh—unhappy and evil forebodings, &c. By using these valuable Pills a short time was entirely restored.

Miss Clark, daughter of Col. Clark, was afflicted with Irregularities and Obstructions, attended by the following symptoms; Languor—disturbed sleep—pale face—cold feet—nostrils dry—urine pale—sometimes a distressing cough, like a hasty consumption—sweating of the feet towards night, and of the face and eyes in the morning—general debility—lassitude, &c. By using these Pills, according to directions, was entirely restored.

Rev. J. B. Whitefield had been several years subjected to severe Head-Ache, but by the use of three boxes, had been entirely cured.

Hon. E. D. Davis was so afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to dress himself. By the use of three boxes he was entirely restored:

Rev. J. Walterbury was severely troubled with Rheumatism, and had been for eight or nine years, and could get nothing to relieve him. He was recommended, by one of his members to try Dr. Peters' Pills; he did so, and by the use of a few boxes, was cured.

Mr. Benjamin R. Woolley had been afflicted, at intervals, for the last twelve years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, was attended by some of the most eminent physicians of the city, who afforded him but little relief. Hearing of the most astonishing cures performed by Dr. Peters' Pills, and being in a most miserable condition, he concluded to try them. To his surprise, and the surprise of his friends he began immediately to recover, and in ten days was out attending to his business. His symptoms were, soreness all over; excrusiating pains through the joints and limbs; dreadfully swollen legs and feet; enormous quantity of bile; and shortness of breath, &c.

Professor Armstrong says he has used them in his practice for the last five years, and his opinion is that nothing can compare with them in cases of Nervous Debility, Head-Ache, Nausea, and all cases of Billious Affections.

Doctors Mott, Nelson, Rogers, Smith, Harris, Vanderburgh, Hobson, Williams, Emmerson, (of New York) Waines, (of Philadelphia) Scott, (of Baltimore,) and hundreds of the most eminent physicians throughout the United States, recommend these Pills as decidedly superior to all others in use.

☞ The list of directions will specify the complaints which come most peculiarly within the influence of Peters' *Pills*; but it may be as well to state here, for the purpose of giving the greater publicity to so important a fact, that they are the only medicine ever discovered which contain an infallible cure for the SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared by Joseph *Priestley Peters, M. D.*, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of Vegetable *Remedies*. No 129 Liberty Street, New York.

Doctor PETERS wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for such information as will ensure the conviction of any person who may venture to counterfeit his pills.

John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.
W. & T. Reed, Perryville.
J. & J. Potter, Potters Mills.
J. M. Hale, Bellefonte.
W. & J. Bell, Belleville,

☞ Who are regular Agents for the above named places.

May 13, 1840.

REMOVAL. NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and w York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown. Oct. 3, 1839.

Executors Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Executors of the Estate of Mrs. Jane Reed dec'd of Union tp. will attend at the house of Adam Greer, in Lewistown, on Friday the 7th of May and on the 8th at the house of John Robison in Belleville Union tp for the purpose of settlement, where all persons indebted to said estate will please attend for that purpose, & those having claims against the estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement according to law.

Alexr. Gibboney,
George Wilson.
Executors.

Union tp. March 17th 1841.

IMPORTANT PROOF,

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlick's Celebrated Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affection Acidity at the Stomach, attended with the usual symptoms of Dyspepsia, and having made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicines.'

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale at the store of F. Mc Clure who is gent for Mifflin county.

Attention Millers, Millrights AND MILL OWNERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber at his residence in the borough of Lewistown, a general assortment of Square Mesh

BOLTING CLOTHS,

manufactured in Holland expressly for A. D. Leonard, Auburn, N. Y. Warranted to be of superior quality to any imported into the United States. Please call and examine.

I have the following numbers, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Samuel Hopper.

Lewistown, June 10, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. Potter jr. & Co, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business will hereafter be conducted by J. J. Potter & Colfelt who will settle all he demands against the late firm and are authorized to collect all the outstanding debts of the same. All those having unsettled accounts will please call and settle them with J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

J. Potter, jr. & Co.

Browns Mills Dec. 1. 1840.

The business will hereafter be conducted by J. & J. Potter & Charles Colfelt under the firm of J. & J. Potter & Colfelt who have just received a large and general assortment of all kinds of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Superior Wood dye black Cloths, and Cassimers, Blue, Green- and Cadet, mixed do, Beaver, Pilot do, Mouslin delanes French and English of all colors, Chintzes, New Stile Silks and Wash Blonds and quilling, Figured and Plain Silks of every kind, Thread Insertings and Edgings, Jackonet do Silk Fringe of all kinds, Muslin Tickings and Calicoes, Groceries of all kinds very cheap, their assortment is very extensive.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Plaster and Salt always kept on hand, they have leased Mr. Norris' Grist and Plaster Mill and are now prepared to grind wheat and to purchase. The highest price will be paid for wheat and Cloverseed. Plaster will be kept ground and in the store. Wheat will be purchased at two cents less than Lewistown price.

J. & J. Potter & Colfelt.

Brown's Mills. Jan. 27, 1841.

Lewistown Foundry AND *MACHINE SHOP.*

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts—gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, *I* want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire baeks, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

P. S.—Also, for sale cheap, two horse Waggons, with a variety of good turning Laithes and light Hollow Ware. J. R. W.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

WIND-MILLS, *FOR CLEANING GRAIN.*

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY For the Sale of Brandreths Vegetable Universal PILLS.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties.

Mifflin Co.	John A. Sterrett Lewistown.
	William Hardy Waynesburg,
Centre Co.	Joshua Jack Boleaburg.
	J. & J. Potter Potter's Mills,
Juniata Co.	R. C. Gallaghar Mifflintown,
Huntingdon Co.	Wm. Stuart Huntingdon,
	R. Lowry Hollidaysburg.

For other agents beyond this county see papers published elsewhere.

Farmers and Mechanics, LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

REMOVAL. S. S. JONES.

STORE, EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET

Two doors east of Adam Greers.

HAS on hand an extensive stock of the following articles, all of which are genuine and of a first rate quality, viz:

Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Hardware, Jewelry, Cutlery, Fish, Salt, Oils Lead, &c. &c.

the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

S. S. JONES, begs to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and more especially for the generous patronage he has received since he has opened his new store, and hopes by strict attention and the choice and cheap selection of the above goods, to still merit a continuance of past favor.

The Watchmaking, Jewelry, and Silv smith

business, will be continued as before, for which, former patronage is respectfully solicited.

Lewistown, Dec. 23, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS

In relation to the operation of the

RESURETION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Powe over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian *Pills*.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to superced the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIAN

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co., Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., *Rochester*, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

....For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW

PLASTER!

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects, upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the seat of disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this, is an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Schrofulous affections, King's Evil Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic *Rheumatism*. and in all cases where a seated pain or weakness exist.

A gentleman traveling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of

Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER,

and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate. He soon found his health improveing; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently restated. Since that time he has been recommending it to his friends and acquaintances, for all fixed pains whatever; such as rheumatism, gout head ache, nervous teeth ache, pain in the side, back and limbs, schrofulous humors, knots, wens, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague cakes, ague in the breast, weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in back or side, should be without it.

For sale by F. M'Clure, Agent for Mifflin county.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY, JOHN CLARK, & CO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that they have purchased of Wm. Coggshall his entire stock of materials, tools &c., and are now carrying on the above business in the shop lately occupied by him, where they will at all times be prepared to manufacture all kinds of

CARRIAGES COACHES BAROUCHES, GIGS, Sulkeys, Dearbourns, Sleighs, &C, &C.

on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms and most fashionable style.

Repairing done cheap at all times.

Lewistown, une 3d, 1840.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coughs. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of fllegm, difficulty of breathing attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make a trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had done upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street, above the Market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This Medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of Thousands. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 46 St. Clair st. Pittsburg, near the Allegheny Bridge.

COMMUNICATION.

We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates which have been in our paper and some others of this city highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

For sale at the Store of F. McClure, only Agent for Lewistown.

WINSLOW'S COPOUND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

An unparralleled remedy for common Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis; and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs, leading to Consumption; composed of the concentrated virtues of Horehound, Bonset, Blood Root, Liverwort, and several other vegetable substances. Prepared only by J. M. Winslow Rochester, N. Y.

The innocence and universally admitted pectoral virtues of the *Herbs* from which the Balsam of Horehound is made, are too generally known to require recommendation; it is therefore necessary to observe that this Medicine contains the whole of their Medicinal properties, highly concentrated, and so happily combined with several other vegetable substances as to render it the most speedy, mild and certain remedy, now in use, for the Complaints above mentioned.

For Children, this Balsam is of inestimable value. It is a speedy remedy for the Whooping Cough and Croup, and affords certain relief in Bowel Complaints, Cholic Teething, &c. It is pleasant to the taste and may be safely given to the tenderest infant and should be kept at all times in every family, as it is much better for the complaints incident to Children, than Paregoric, Godfreys Cordial, or the Cordial so commonly used, as hundreds in this City have testified.

For sale by Jones, C. Ritz and Marks who are agents for Mifflin county.

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.